UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/967,146	09/27/2001	Timothy Kindberg	HP-10007003	4971

7590 01/11/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER	
GURSHMAN, GRIGORY	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2132	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/967,146	KINDBERG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Grigory Gurshman	2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 October 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-31* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's amendment of the independent claim 1 reflects "a reverse proxy server for controlling access to the intranet coupled to the intranet via a communication link internal to the firewall". This limitation is addressed in the rejections herein.

2. With regard to claims 1-31 Applicant argues that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine Jungck and Schwartz because Jungck reference is directed to increasing the speed of file transfers while Schwartz is focused on access control to web resources. Examiner finds these arguments not founded for the following reasons:

The proxy server of Jungck transmits a request for the web page or content to the web server on the behalf of the workstation. The proxy server modifies the identity of the requestor to be that of the proxy server (see column 2, lines 27-39). Jungck, however, does not teach using the uniform resource identifier (URI) for allowing a web enabled client access to the web resources. Jungck also does not teach URI containing the character string produces by encoding the identification number and the random number. Schwartz teaches that address ID generator generates a relatively large random number for each potential sender or transaction. Schwartz also teaches that the address ID may be formatted by combining the generated address ID with the base address for the destination 12. In a URI, the formatted address has the format "www.user.location.org/x/addressID", where "/x/" represents intermediary directories in the hierarchy of the address (see column 2, lines 65-68 through column 3 lines 1-5).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the reverse proxy server system of Jungck by allowing access to a resource using the URI containing a characters string produced by encoding of the ID and the random number as taught in Schwartz for restricting access to user's destination to authorized senders (see Schwartz, abstract). The motivation to combine references is found in at least abstract of Schwartz.

3. Applicant also argues the that some of the features of claim 1 as amended are not taught by Jungck. These arguments are addressed in the rejections herein.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jungck (U.S. Patent No. 6.728.785 B1) in view of Schwartz (US Patent No 6.473.758 B1).

6. Referring to the instant claims, Jungck discloses a method for dynamic compression of data (see abstract). Jungck teaches that a reverse proxy server is a server that is located between a client application, such as a web browser, and a real server at the server's side of the network (see column 2, lines 23-26). A forward proxy

server sits between a workstation and the Internet to ensure security, administrative control and optionally provide caching services. A forward proxy server can be associated with a gateway server, which separates the workstation's local network from the Internet or other network. The forward proxy server can also be associated with a firewall server, which protects the local network from outside intrusion. The forward proxy server receives content requests from workstation's requesting web pages and web page content from the web server. The forward proxy server then transmits a request for the web page or content to the web server on the behalf of the workstation. The forward proxy server modifies the identity of the requestor to be that of the forward proxy server (see column 2, lines 27-39).

7. Referring to the independent claim 1, the limitation "an intranet having a firewall and a web enabled resource" is met by Fig. 1, wherein according to Jungck the network 104 is an intranet, unit 102 is a web enabled resource. Jungck teaches that proxy server can be associated with a firewall server. The limitation "a reverse proxy server for controlling access to the intranet coupled to the intranet via a communication link internal to the firewall and coupled to the web browser enabled client" is met by the proxy server 106 coupled to the intranet 104 and to the client 102 (see Fig. 1). According to Jungck, the proxy server transmits a request for the web page or content to the web server on the behalf of the workstation, which meets the limitation "communication link external to the firewall".

The proxy server modifies the identity of the requestor to be that of the proxy server (see column 2, lines 27-39). Jungck, however, does not teach using the uniform

resource identifier (URI) for allowing a web enabled client access to the web resources. Jungck also does not teach URI containing the character string produces by encoding the identification number and the random number.

8. Referring to the instant claims, Schwartz discloses a method for private and restricted-use electronic addresses (see abstract and Fig. 1). Schwartz teaches that address ID generator generates a relatively large random number for each potential sender or transaction. Schwartz also teaches that the address ID may be formatted by combining the generated address ID with the base address for the destination 12. In a URI, the formatted address has the format "www.user.location.org/x/addressID", where "/x/" represents intermediary directories in the hierarchy of the address (see column 2, lines 65-68 through column 3 lines 1-5).

9. Therefore at the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the reverse proxy server system of Jungck by allowing access to a resource using the URI containing a characters string produced by encoding of the ID and the random number as taught in Schwartz. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the reverse proxy server system of Jungck by allowing access to a resource using the URI containing a characters string produced by encoding of the ID and the random number as taught in Schwartz for restricting access to user's destination to authorized senders (see Schwartz, abstract). The limitation "a database with a record associated with a web enabled resource" is met by a server 16 coupled to an ID database of a filter 20 (in Fig. 1 of Schwartz).

10. Referring to the independent claims1, 14 and 22, the limitations "a database record associating an identification number, a random number ... with the resource " and "'capability database record associated with web enabled resource..." is met by a server 16 coupled to an ID database of a filter 20 (in Fig. 1 of Schwartz). The limitation "URI having a scheme dependent part" is met by user location (see column 2, lines 65-68 through column 3 lines 1-5). Schwartz teaches comparing the strings in order to grant access to the resource (see Fig. 3A, block 206).

11. Referring to claims 3, 6, 16, 24, Jungck teaches the use of HTML documents and HTTP protocol (see column 1, lines 10-15).

12. Referring to claim 7, 17, 25 it is well known in the art to use http protocol with secure socket layer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use http with SSL protocol for security of the information being transferred.

13. Referring to claims 8 and 9, Jungck teaches the use of Huffman encoding (see column 2, lines 53-60), which uses six bit per character encoding as well as base 64 encoding.

14. Referring to claims 4 and 5, it is well known in the art to use wireless communication links for connecting a client to a server. For example laptop computers use the wireless cards for connection to the web resources. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use wireless communication links for increasing the mobility of client-server equipment.

15. Referring to claim 12, 30, Jungck states that SGI programs (i.e. scripts) can be run using a request (see column 3, lines 55-59).

16. Referring to claim 13, 31 Jungck teaches that web enabled resource can be positioned behind the firewall which meets the limitation "secure container".

17. Referring to claims 15, 23, Schwartz teaches that server 16 sends the URI request in a form database query (see Fig. 1).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Grigory Gurshman whose telephone number is (571)272-3803. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (571)272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

G.G.

GG

Grigory Gurshman
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

Gilberto Barron

GILBERTO BARRON JR.
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100